

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS & CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes -
Rhubarb -
Sassafras -
Licorice -
Ginger -
Peppermint -
Dill -
Anise -
Cloves -
Mace -
Nutmeg -
Cinnamon -
Sage -
Thyme -
Marjoram -
Basil -
Parsley -
Celery -
Caraway -
Fennel -
Mustard -
Horseradish -
Sage -
Thyme -
Marjoram -
Basil -
Parsley -
Celery -
Caraway -
Fennel -
Mustard -
Horseradish

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac Simile Signature of
Dr. H. F. Fitcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Dr. H. F. Fitcher

Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

On Checking Accounts Pays **2%**

On Saving Accounts Pays **4%**

THE COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

317 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

By our System of Banking by Mail that is, making deposits and withdrawals, is just as easy and far more time saving than banking in person. A little booklet telling why, awaits your request. Our capital and resources speak for themselves. Our advice, embodying the successful business experience of years, is at your command.

Assets over \$21,000,000

THE FIRE ALARM

Thrills you with fear, because you do not know but what it's your property being destroyed.

RUIN AND DESOLATION

Do not necessarily follow, but a fire invariably causes some loss. The only way to guard against this is to take out a policy with us.

Then you have absolute insurance against loss. Our rates for insurance are so small that it is wrong to be without it.

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Dealers in Pumps and Pump Pipe. Drifters of Artesian and Ordinary Water Wells. Test Wells For Miners and Air Holes for Shafts. Consolidated Phone 132.

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We represent TWENTY of the strongest and most liberal fire insurance companies in the world, and have unequalled facilities for placing large or small lines at the lowest possible rates. It will pay you to consult us before placing your insurance.

HOLBERT BROTHERS,

General Insurance,

Skinner Block, Fairmont, W. V.

STOP LOOK LISTEN AND EAT

At the Morrow Lawn.
At the Maud Mullers.
To the Greater Fairmont Band
Ice Cream, Cake and Straw berries.

MAUD MULLER MORROW'S.

June the 9th,

Notice.

All persons holding trolley tickets issued for the Maud Muller party for Tuesday, June 7, please write in ink, "Thursday, June 9th" as they will only be good on that date between the hours specified.

Visit our second floor and see our line of China and granite, nickel, tin and aluminum ware. Our prices are as low as the lowest, quality considered. J. L. Hall's Hardware Store. x

WEST VIRGINIA BANKERS CON- VENE AT HUNTINGTON TO-DAY

STORY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

HISTORY OF THE VENERATED RELIC WHICH WILL REACH ST. LOUIS TODAY.

Although the Liberty Bell is the property of the City of Philadelphia, title to it having been acquired in 1816 by a sale made by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the State House (Independence Hall) and all of its grounds, buildings and appurtenances, including the bell, furniture and all other property belonging to the State House, the whole being purchased by the city for the sum of \$70,000, there is not a single person in any State of the Union who does not feel a personal interest in the bell. Thousands and thousands of people of the country have bared their heads while standing before it, and no one can be found who would allow another to do it an injury.

It was this bell which announced the declaration of independence, from which date, July 8, 1776, it has rightfully been termed the Liberty Bell. The record of this historic bell from the time it was first brought to this country for the purpose of calling the assembly of Pennsylvania together until the memorable day, July 8, 1835, when it forever became silent while tolling in memory of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, as his body was being taken to Virginia for burial, forms an important chapter in the early history of the country.

Though primarily intended only as a bell to call the members of the assembly together, morning and afternoon, during the sessions of that body, it was early destined to fill an important place among other bells then in use, and the passage taken from the Bible, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," has since been looked upon as a prophetic inspiration.

In 1751 the superintendent of the State House in Philadelphia was directed to order a bell from the agent of the province in London. The requirements were that it should weigh about 2,000 pounds and bear this lettering: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."—Lev. xxv, 10. In August of the year following the bell was brought to this country, but in September of that year it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper. To a Philadelphia firm was given the contract to recast the bell, that firm being Pass & Stow. The recasting did not give full satisfaction, and the founders were given the privilege of again recasting it. That work was completed in May 1753, and in the month following it was raised and fixed in the State House steeple.

Since that date, until the present time, the bell has been out of the State House, the "Cradle of Liberty," but six times, the first time being in September 1777, when it was removed to Allentown, Pa., to prevent it falling into the hands of the British. There it remained until the British army evacuated Philadelphia. All of its other journeys were for exhibition purposes, its trips being as follows: In 1835, to New Orleans; in 1893 to Chicago; in 1895 to Atlanta, Ga.; in 1902 to Charleston, S. C., and in 1903 to Boston, to represent Philadelphia at the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, a celebration at which the display of the famous relic of the Revolution for independence was most fitting.

Among the noteworthy instances of the ringing of the Liberty bell may be mentioned the following: It rang September 12, 1764 to call the assembly together, when the Massachusetts Bay votes were received, acquainting the assembly with the instructions sent by that colony to its agent in London, asking him to use his endeavors to have the sugar act repealed, and to prevent a stamp act or any other imposition of taxes upon them or the other American provinces. Ten days later, September 22, it rang to call the assembly when that body wrote its London agent in similar terms with the letter of the Massachusetts assembly. A year later, September 9, 1765, the bell rang on an important occasion, that in calling the assembly together to consider a resolution to accept a plan for a congress of the colonies, which finally met on October 7, 1765, in New York. On September 21, 1765, the bell convened the assembly to consider the act of Parliament imposing stamp and other duties upon all British subjects in America. On October 5, 1765, the bell was muffled and tolled as the ship Royal Charlotte, bearing the

stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, under convoy of the man-of-war, The Sardine, came up the Delaware. On October 31, 1765, when the stamp act went into operation, the bell was again muffled and tolled. On February 4, 1771, the bell called a town meeting in the State House square, when it was resolved that the claims of Parliament to tax the colonies was subversive to the constitutional rights of the colonies, and that the union of the colonies ought to be maintained. On February 4, 1771, the bell convened the assembly, when a petition was sent to the king for the repeal of the duty on tea, and again, on October 18, 1775, the bell called a town meeting, when resolutions were passed denouncing the buyers and vendors of tea as enemies to their country.

On June 1, 1774, when the port of Boston was closed, the bell was muffled and tolled. On June 18, that same year, the bell called another town meeting in the State House square, when the people pledged the city of Philadelphia to the common cause of liberty.

The first dings of the battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia April 24, 1775. The following day the bell called a public meeting, and record says that 8,000 people assembled at the State House and pledged themselves to associate for the purpose of defending themselves with arms, their lives, liberty and property, against all attempts to deprive them of them.

Its Greatest Deed.

The following year was a memorable one, for it witnessed the birth of the United States. On May 10, 1775, the second Congress began its sessions in the State House. On June 7, 1775, Richard Henry Lee offered his resolution for the independence of the colonies. On June 27, 1776, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote to the colonies, declaring the colonies free and independent States, was read before Congress. On June 28, 1776, the draft of the Declaration of Independence was submitted to Congress, which was adopted on the evening of July 5, 1776. Copies of the declaration were sent by Congress to the commanding officers of the continental troops and to all the counties of the province.

On July 8, 1776, at noon, the bell was rung for proclamation of independence, the place selected being in the rear of the State House. On September 26, that same year, the bell, then truly the Liberty bell, called together for the last time the members of the assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, which party then dissolved.

On April 16, 1783, the bell rang the proclamation of peace, and from that day on to the present time it has always been known as the Liberty bell. From that date until it was silenced, in 1835, it proclaimed the national anniversary, ushered in the new year, welcomed distinguished men, and tolled for the noble dead. On Lafayette's visit to the hall of Independence, where the declaration was signed, the bell rang a welcome. On July 5, 1827, the fiftieth year of independence, and also, on that same day, it tolled the deaths of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

July 8, 1835, is the date of the bell's last tolling. On that day the body of John Marshall, who was chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, was being conveyed to Virginia for burial, and the bell was being tolled during the funeral services. Suddenly, and without any violence, during the tolling, the bell cracked. John Marshall was one of the greatest men of the Revolutionary times, and he was the last of those who were associated with Washington and the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His death, on July 6, 1835, in Philadelphia, brought to a close the revolutionary period of the history of the United States. As the mission of the bell was to proclaim liberty throughout the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof, the crack which developed while tolling on that memorable day can be looked upon as a fitting climax of the early history of our country.

Charged With Murder of Man in Car.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 8.—Otis Hitt was arrested last night, charged with the murder of the man found dead in the box car on the Coal and Coke railroad last week. He was seen with the man previous to the murder and afterwards displayed some money with blood on it.

WAS THE MAN MURDERED?

BADLY DECOMPOSED BODY OF A MAN FOUND NEAR PARKERSBURG—FOUL PLAY IS SUSPECTED.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., June 8.—Great excitement was caused here yesterday morning by the finding of the body of a man at Belleville, in this county, a short distance from this city.

The remains were found by a party of people who were traveling through the woods, and were in a badly decomposed condition. The remains of the man were well dressed and he is supposed to have been murdered.

In the afternoon the coroner went out to view the remains and had them removed to this city. He will make a thorough investigation of the case.

Those men who have seen the body have failed to recognize him and the consensus of opinion is that he is some stranger who was waylaid and killed for his money.

GORMAN NOT AMBITIOUS

Ex-Gov. E. E. Jackson Quoted in a New York Interview.

"Ex-Governor Elihu E. Jackson, of Maryland, who was chief executive for the four years ended 1892, and who was last week named an elector-at-large on the Democratic national ticket, is at the Waldorf," said the New York Tribune yesterday. "Mr. Jackson, whose given name, Elihu, is traditional in the Jackson family, is a lumber manufacturer, and has cast every ballot he has voted since the first one in 1858 in the same precinct in the east coast town of Salisbury."

"On the political situation the ex-Governor said: 'I believe the delegates at St. Louis will evolve a conservative platform. It will be useless to undertake the campaign on any other sort. I also believe they will name a candidate who will be recognized as conservative. If I had doubted it I would not have permitted the use of my name as a nominee for elector-at-large.'"

"Asked if it was understood in Maryland that Senator Gorman would be a candidate, Mr. Jackson said: 'I talked with him generally on a variety of subjects, in all two or three hours, at the State convention last week, and nothing that he said would warrant me in the belief that he is personally ambitious to secure the nomination. On the contrary, he seemed to be more anxious that a candidate should be found that would unite all factions in the party and attract, as he believes a conservative candidate would, many outside the party. The argument he used in urging that the delegation be not instructed was that if the delegates were not arbitrarily committed when they went to the convention they could look over the ground and assist in the selection of the best man then presented. He expressed no choice among the candidates whose names have been mentioned, and while indicating no preference he manifested no prejudice.'"

ADMIRAL DEWEY

WILL LIKELY BE PUT INTO THE FAIRMONT-MORGANTOWN TRADE BY CAPTAIN TOM AXTON.

Captain Tom Axton, who piloted the J. E. Leonard when that boat was in the Fairmont trade, is negotiating for the steamer Admiral Dewey, to be used in the Fairmont-Morgantown trade during the day for excursion business to East Fairmont Park, and other points at night. The Dewey is the fastest boat on the Monongahela and her time of seven hours from Pittsburg to Brownsville has never been equaled. She has excellent cabin rooms and a dancing space of 16x55 feet.

Furthermore, Capt. Axton had nothing to do with that obnoxious petition.

CAPITOLA

Is the Name of a New Production By Phil. S. Greiner.

Capitola is the name of a production which Phil. S. Greiner expects to stage at the Grand about the first of August. Mr. Greiner dramatized this piece from Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth's Hidden Hand, and promises a laugh from the moment the curtain rises until it drops.

HON. CHAS. B. HART, OF WHEELING, DOWN FOR AN ADDRESS. PROMINENT FINANCIERS WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

To-day at Huntington the State Bankers' Association is assembled in annual meeting. A majority of the banks are represented and an excellent program has been arranged by the State president, Robert L. Archer. Hon. Charles Burdette Hart, of the Wheeling Security Trust Company, will deliver an address on "Currency and Banking in South America."

Huntington has made arrangements to show the bankers of the State who attend the meeting one of the best times they have ever had. There will be banqueting and trolley rides and a host of other amusements to entertain the visitors while they are at leisure from the onerous duties of discussing the financial problems of the State and country.

The following program has been arranged:

Wednesday, June 8.—Morning session at 10 o'clock.

Convention called to order by President Archer.

Prayer—Rev. John McCarthy, pastor First Congregational Church.

Address of welcome on behalf of Huntington bankers, Hon. F. B. Enslow, president Huntington National Bank.

Address of welcome on behalf of the City of Huntington, Hon. Wm. R. Thompson.

Response to addresses of welcome, Mr. J. D. Baines, vice-president Kanawha National Bank, Charleston.

Roll call.

President's address.

Report of secretary and treasurer.

Appointment of committees.

Address, "Bank Advertising," Mr. W. S. Power, Pittsburg.

Afternoon session at 2 o'clock.

Report of delegates to American Bankers' Association, Mr. E. M. Gilkeson, cashier, Second National Bank, Parkersburg.

Bank Taxation in New York, Mr. W. O. Jones, assistant cashier, National Bank, New York.

Bank Taxation in Pennsylvania, Mr. Hartman Baker, cashier Merchants' National Bank, Philadelphia.

Bank Taxation in West Virginia, Mr. J. D. Baines, vice-president Kanawha National Bank, Charleston.

Evening session, at 8 o'clock.

Address—The Uniform Law of Negotiable Instruments, Mr. George Bryan, Richmond, attorney Virginia Bankers' Association.

Address—Currency and Banking in South America, Hon. C. B. Hart, Wheeling.

Thursday, June 9th.—Morning session at 10 o'clock.

Prayer—Rev. W. P. Walker, pastor First Avenue Baptist Church.

Address—Needs of the State Banking Department, Hon. M. A. Kendall, commissioner of banking.

Call of counties and responses.

Report of committees.

Selection of time and place of next meeting.

Report of nominating committee and election of officers.

Adjournment.

Afternoon—Trolley ride over lines of Camden Inter-State railway, stopping at Cliffside Park. Car will leave Florentine Hotel promptly at 2 o'clock.

Evening—Banquet at Florentine Hotel.

Sessions to be held in B. P. O. E. Hall, corner Third avenue and Ninth street.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD

Harper's Weekly.

According to an exhaustive statistical work by a German the population of the world to-day is 1,503,300,000. The average density of population is about 10 persons to one square kilometer, and the distribution among the continents is as follows: In Europe, 9,723,600 square kilometers and 392,264,000 people or 40 inhabitants for each square kilometer; in Asia, 44,179,400 square kilometers and 819,556,000 inhabitants—18 to a square kilometer and 140,700,000 inhabitants—five to a square kilometer. North America (to which division are rather arbitrarily assigned the West Indies, Mexico, Central America and Panama, as well as the United States and Canada), is credited with 20,817,700 square kilometers and 105,714,000 inhabitants—five to one square kilometer.

Some nice lots on Hamilton Hill sale, at a good bargain. H. E. Ham.

You will find a complete base ball goods and at J. L. Hall's.